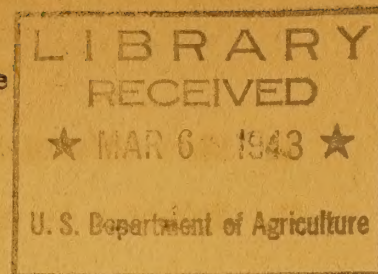


1.913
C3C23
1942
Summary
cop.2

United States Department of Agriculture
EXTENSION SERVICE
Washington, D. C.



SUMMARY REPORT OF

CENTRAL STATES SECTIONAL EXTENSION CONFERENCES^{1/}

PROGRAM^{2/}

Central States Sectional Conferences

Topic I. Strengthening Extension's War Service.

	<u>La Fayette Dec. 7-8</u>	<u>St. Paul Dec. 9-10</u>	<u>Kansas City Dec. 11-12</u>
Committee Chairman:	H. J. Reed	P. E. Miller	J. W. Burch
Committee Members:	Nellie Watts A. G. Kettunen	Josephine Pollock W. E. Dittmer	L. I. Frisbie E. H. Teagarden
Discussion Opened by:	J. C. Spitler	H. E. Rilling	Mrs. E. May Larson

A. Extension activities in the war program in 1943:

1. Production of food, fats, and fibers.
2. Production and conservation of farm family food supply.
3. Conservation of essential materials and equipment.
4. Cooperation in special wartime activities.
5. Maintenance of farm family health and morale.

B. Maintaining essential existing Extension organization structures.

C. The expanded 4-H program (Report, Extension Committee on Organization and Policy).

D. To what extent are war jobs of specialists different?

Topic II. Improving the Neighborhood-Leader System.

Committee Chairman:	Mrs. Kathryn Burns	E. J. Haslerud	R. K. Bliss
Committee Members:	Margaret Harris G. R. Eastwood	A. E. Engebretson B. H. Rusy E. W. Aiton	F. E. Rogers Mrs. Ethel R. Bowen
Discussion Opened by:	H. F. Ainsworth	Nora M. Hott	J. H. Johnson

^{1/} Held in December 1942: La Fayette, Ind., 7 and 8; St. Paul, Minn., 9 and 10; Kansas City, Mo., 11 and 12.

^{2/} Conferences convene at 9:30 a. m. Bring recent supervisory and other materials for exhibit. Each committee will summarize discussion of its topic as a basis for a combined regional report.

- A. What determines jobs for neighborhood leaders.
- B. Relation to organized Extension groups.
- C. Needed assistance from supervisors and specialists:
 - 1. Information and training.
 - 2. Material for leaders.
 - 3. Materials for leaders to give to neighbors.
- D. Responsibilities of county staff.
- E. Releasing publicity on national war programs so as not to disturb the functioning of neighborhood leaders.
- F. Individual farm visits versus other contacts.
- G. Types of reports to be made by neighborhood leaders.
- H. Possible future jobs for neighborhood leaders.

Topic III. The 1943 Agricultural Production Program.

	<u>La Fayette</u>	<u>St. Paul</u>	<u>Kansas City</u>
Committee Chairman:	L. E. Hoffman	A. M. Mucks	H. J. C. Umberger
Committee Members:	Starley M. Hunter E. I. Pilchard Eva M. Kinsey	Grace DeLong T. Thompson	R. S. Clough Marian E. Edwards Amy Kelly
Discussion Opened by:	C. V. Ballard	P. E. Miller	A. H. Maunder Georgiana H. Smurthwaite

- A. Need in 1943--Commercial production--Home food supply.
- B. Definition and assignment of duties and functions among agencies--
War Boards, Extension, AAA, etc.
- C. The neighborhood leader and the agricultural-production program.
 - 1. How to select neighborhood leaders for production jobs.
 - 2. How to train neighborhood leaders for production jobs.
- D. How can Extension help with the farm-labor situation? 4-H, older rural youth, farm women, urban youth, vocational-training programs.
- E. Extension's part in the farm machinery "care, repair, and share" program.
- F. How to meet the problem of shortages of essential production supplies.

Topic IV. Supervising County Extension Agents in Wartime.

Committee Chairman:	C. V. Ballard	J. V. Hepler	H. G. Gould
Committee Members:	H. S. Heckard	Mrs. Mildred	P. C. Taff
	Lulu S. Black	Frederickson	Rachel Markwell
	W. H. Palmer	T. L. Bewick	L. F. Neff
Discussion Opened by:	Nellie Watts	N. D. Gorman	C. C. Hearne

- A. Wartime responsibilities of supervisors.
- B. Personnel - replacements, standards, salaries, training, deferment.
- C. Promoting good relations with farm people; with others.
- D. Changes in program-planning procedures.
- E. Serving the county staff -- from the State office, at district conferences, by county visits.
- F. Travel problems.

---ooOoo---

Topic I. Strengthening Extension's Wartime Service

All who attended the Central States sectional conferences recognized that Extension's major task for 1943 is the production of food for the armed forces of the United Nations, for the civilian population at home, and for our allies. Men and women of the extension staff in 4-H, home demonstration, and adult-agriculture phases of the Extension Service are bending their efforts to this goal.

There was realization that due to the increased number of people to be fed by the United Nations, the 1943 goals for agriculture were even higher than for 1942 and that the exceptionally favorable weather of 1942 could not be counted on for 1943. The group agreed that the greatest challenge before the Extension Service is to get the large mass of farmers who are not producing efficiently to improve their methods.

Emphasis was given to the need of producing as nearly completely as possible the farm-family food supply and for conservation of the amount needed for the non-producing months with emphasis upon good storage facilities as a means of conserving at minimum of energy and cost.

It was agreed that the 1942 garden and food preservation campaign had been effective, but that more stress must be given, and at an earlier date in 1943.

All States reported much progress in joint planning between supervisors of agriculture and home economics, and between supervisors and specialists, and by members of adult agriculture, home demonstration, older youth, and 4-H staff.

The wartime job for Extension is pretty well laid out and determined.

The trend of planning at present seemed to be toward carrying out a specific piece of work. Programs are of a more intense nature.

There is less local participation in determining the activities to be undertaken.

We need local participation, however, on how farm people can best carry out recommended war practices. Unless extension activities are planned by local people we cut ourselves off from the source of our strength.

Whatever we do should help to win the war. We must meet fundamental needs: Production, conservation, nutrition, management, morale.

We need to make a critical analysis of what we are doing on the basis of whether it is helping farm people to do their wartime job.

We need to streamline our programs and to glamourize "old stuff" for the use of experienced extension volunteer leaders, and further to simplify fundamentals for those who to date have not participated in extension activities.

To accomplish best results, supervisors, specialists, county staffs, and farm people need to work separately and also together.

There is a need for building the whole family extension program with all branches of Extension having a part in making the plan, including 4-H, home demonstration, and agricultural staff, rather than trying to fit the plans of the three groups together after the over-all plans have been made.

It was agreed that there was great value in having a State extension committee to determine what wartime jobs should and should not be recommended to the counties.

Rural people realize the critical war situation. Eighty percent of them have relatives or friends in the armed forces and are ready to serve to help the boys. The big majority of rural people are willing to act if there is a good reason for doing a particular job. They want the Extension Service to interpret the national situation, and bring them information on what should be done. They want to know what is important and what they are best fitted to do.

A bottleneck is the big load thrown on a limited county extension personnel.

Gas rationing will affect extension plans, but at present no great problem appears to be resulting from rationing.

There is need for understanding on the part of new and inexperienced agents as well as of our many newly appointed volunteer leaders. Supervisors need to think more about the agents, their training, and the training of the volunteer leaders to make the best use of personnel available.

At Federal, State, and county levels all members of the Extension Service must be alert in clarifying their philosophy toward the work and in putting the important things first.

Because of the recognized ability and experience of county agricultural and home demonstration agents in organization and procedure, they have been called upon to assist in setting up many wartime jobs such as bond and scrap drives etc. A difference of opinion existed as to the desirable extent of such activities. It was generally agreed that this should be left to the counties to decide.

Greater emphasis should be placed upon important jobs to be done - working together to save time, travel, tires, and effort and at the same time striving for more efficient procedure, rather than waiting for recommendations from Washington.

It was felt that local meetings should be continued, if local conditions warrant. Such meetings help to interpret programs and jobs to be done as well as make farm people feel that they have taken a greater part in getting results desired.

All rural women will be given opportunity to participate in wartime home-making activities. The majority of the organized home demonstration clubs will continue to meet, and experienced local leaders of home demonstration groups will assist the neighborhood leaders.

Suggestions as to needed adjustments in teaching methods included -

The patriotic motive should be emphasized.

Materials should be:

Very brief.

Simplified.

More "glamorous."

Greater use of radio.

More and better news articles.

Retain functioning groups and use them as leaders.

Further development of -

Volunteer leaders.

Neighborhood leader system.

More time spent on thinking through and planning programs in the county.

Greater and more effective use of resident staff.

Switch extension personnel from one field to another if needed.

It was also urged that Extension agents delegate more responsibilities to others, such as county extension committees and volunteer leaders.

In discussing Factors That Contribute to Effective Coordination of Effort, it was urged that specialists and administrative staff plan together on basic war problems; that agents and specialists plan together; and that men and women supervisors get all extension agents in each county together to consider the whole county situation and program.

Committees of county men and women agents should work with committee from State staff to make recommendations regarding the extension program.

Discussion of Maintaining Existing Organization Structures emphasized the following points:

A recognized county extension organization helps to achieve effective use of extension staff services. There may or may not be a local farm organization. However, Extension should be interested in and assist in building and maintaining strong rural organizations.

Maintaining essential existing extension organization structures such as 4-H Clubs, home demonstration clubs, and to some extent commodity groups, was believed to be advisable even in wartime.

Home demonstration club members were reported as generally agreed that their organized groups should be continued. They want to think through their problems together, especially during the war period.

Homemakers desire flexible plans so that when emergency activities arise they can be cared for.

Special wartime extension programs such as livestock, crop production, and family food production and conservation that have a particular war importance require a special wartime approach with definite steps in procedure.

The expansion of food production projects in 4-H work is greatly needed and will aid in meeting 1943 production goals. To reach larger numbers of rural youth the States need certain modifications of their 4-H Club program which will permit recognition of labor effort in food production and homemaking activities.

National 4-H Mobilization Week, February 6-13, 1943, will be utilized to carry the story of 4-H organization and achievement to all rural young people in the country. Efforts will be made to increase greatly the membership in 4-H Clubs.

Local conditions will indicate the modifications desirable. Special consideration should be given the organization of nonfarm youth in food production and farm labor.

If boys and girls take over a part of the farming or homemaking operations, they want a part interest in them and will then do a better job. We may have to replace a little of our emphasis on "ownership" with more stress on "partnership."

More volunteer 4-H leadership is needed at the neighborhood level.

4-H reports and records need simplification.

Since wartime requires field work by girls and help in the home from boys, it was suggested that 4-H activities be designated as "home economics" and "agriculture" rather than "boys'" work and "girls'" work.

A discussion of the general outlook for 4-H activities brought out the following points:

County agricultural and home demonstration agents and 4-H leaders should together plan the 4-H program.

Club work will increase in proportion to our ability to interest and get parents' cooperation.

Our objective should be to increase club work just as far as we can service the program effectively. 4-H members want more voice in planning.

Our big job is to save the peace after the war. It would be a calamity to double our club membership unless there is adequate volunteer leadership and an effective program. We must proceed with a sound 4-H program with a high quality of work done which is characteristic of club work.

4-H members have indicated what they want emphasized in 1943:

Continue some of their club meetings,

Ownership in project,

They want State club week or camp as a citizenship and morale builder,

Community events are important,

They would like to adjust their own club activities to meet the emergency,

They want more definite suggestions on procedure.

Youth on farms feel that some of their club meetings must be continued as an important war effort to help keep up production, build morale, and maintain interest in the farm and in our country.

Youth must be given a challenging wartime job to do and made to feel that they are taking an important part in the program. They don't want to be told what to do, but do want suggestions as to the direction in which to go.

Topic II: - Improving the Neighborhood-Leader System

The following is a summary of the discussion "Improving the Neighborhood-Leader System" as reported by all three conferences:

Rank and file of rural people should be made acquainted with the neighborhood leader system.

Neighborhood leaders should be trained in background and methods as well as subject matter by county extension agents. Neighborhood leaders want to know how to do the job.

Recognition, of various types, should be given to neighborhood leaders.

Materials and helps relating to the various jobs to be done should be prepared and distributed to neighborhood leaders.

Wherever possible, the tenure of office of the neighborhood leader should be for the duration of the war.

The neighborhood-leader system should not replace the long-time extension program but should serve as a means of reaching rural people not reached through previously established extension channels.

Jobs for neighborhood leaders should be definitely related to the war program and such jobs should be of primary importance and of somewhat universal application to all rural people. Each job should be specific.

Subject-matter or other material prepared for distribution and explanation by neighborhood leaders should be simplified, to the point, and well illustrated.

Whenever possible, information, materials, and summary of results should reach the neighborhood leaders before being given general publicity.

Only simplified reports should be required of neighborhood leaders.

Since the Extension Service has been designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as the agency to carry Agriculture's wartime information to and from rural people, the neighborhood-leader system should receive greater recognition from the U.S. Department of Agriculture when war responsibilities are assigned on the Federal and State levels.

Extension supervisors and specialists should assist county extension staff in the organization of the neighborhood-leader system. A well prepared handbook would be helpful.

A committee to be responsible for the neighborhood-leader plan in the State should be set up in the State extension office. This committee should act as a clearing house for all informational and operational material prepared for use in carrying forward the neighborhood-leader plan.

Counties may well decide on just how neighborhood-leader jobs are to be done.

The neighborhood-leader organization plan in the county may well include one special leader in each neighborhood whose special job would be to obtain 4-H members and local 4-H leaders. These special 4-H neighborhood leaders would work under the direction of the county 4-H council.

One special leader in each neighborhood may well assist the home demonstration organization work directed by the county home demonstration council.

Arrange a schedule so that training meetings of neighborhood leaders will coincide with radio program, thus utilizing radio as a means of training a larger number of leaders at one time.

An important function of the neighborhood leader is to promote--

1. Understanding of wartime actions
2. How these actions affect the local group
3. What the local group can do to cooperate in these actions.

This goes beyond mere dissemination of information and can be brought about through discussion meetings or by discussions at meetings called for other purposes. It is an important addition to the information service provided by the press and radio.

Topic III. - The 1943 Agricultural-Production Program

The following is a summary of the discussion of The 1943 Agricultural-Production Problem as reported by all three conferences:

The 1943 food-production goals for the Central States were announced during the conference held December 3 to 5 in Chicago. Discussion of this topic was based largely on these goals. Following the three sectional conferences, each State plans to hold a State conference relative to this matter.

From the discussion it was apparent that the goals as set were accepted and that plans would be made for their accomplishment.

Emphasis was given to the necessity of producing and conserving the home food supply. More attention will be given in 1943 to Victory Gardens and food conservation both on the farm and in the small towns.

Farm Mobilization Day, January 12, will be utilized as the spring board for the 1943 Agricultural Production Program.

Neighborhood leaders may well promote farmer attendance at meetings where the 1943 agricultural production goals and methods of attaining them will be discussed.

The farm-labor situation is acute in all States. The Extension Service is working with the U.S. Employment Service and other agencies in an effort to meet the situation. Areas in which seasonal crops are grown are hardest hit.

Some studies are now being made relating to the greater amount of farm labor done by farm women and girls in 1942, as compared to that in previous years.

Recognition given to work done in seasonal crop areas by 4-H Clubs. Often the entire club assisted certain farmers in harvesting their seasonal crop.

The Extension Service is awaiting action on H. R. 350 which proposes Congressional financial assistance in handling rural nonfarm youth as a source of farm labor in 1943 and for the duration of the war.

All States are at work on the Farm Machinery Care-Repair-Share program and satisfactory results are being attained.

In certain States some of the extension specialists will be assigned to assist in supervisory jobs relating to the attainment of food-production goals.

Nutritional needs of the farm family will be kept in mind by farmers when they determine size of farm garden, size of poultry flock, and number of milch cows to keep. Farm-labor situation may affect these items on certain farms.

So-called luxury crops will be grown only for local markets and home use.

Apparently the needed supplies of glass jars, tops, and jar rings will be available for home canning in 1943.

Probable shortage of pressure cookers for home canning due to inability of manufacturers to make the pressure gages.

4-H Clubs will adapt production projects to help attain food-production goals.

Probable adequate supply of seed for farm and Victory Gardens.

Victory Garden fertilizer available for Victory Gardens exclusively.

Pyrethrum not available.

Timely and brief subject-matter materials pertaining to crops and livestock involved in the 1943 Production Program should be prepared at the college.

Possible difficulty in obtaining protein feeds may be a factor in meeting livestock goals.

Topic IV. -- Supervising County Extension Agents in Wartime

It was agreed that proper supervision of county agents is a most important job. There is need on the part of the supervisory staff to clarify its responsibility in the wartime program.

Programs in wartime are less flexible and supervisors "carry to agents more 'must' jobs than usual."

Wartime has brought more contacts with agents through conferences and committees.

The supervisor's task is to train others. The job is teaching teachers how to teach.

Supervisors must know individual agents - their qualifications and limitations. They should also know key people in every county.

They must also know problems of agents - that is, understand people with whom they work.

Supervisors should follow own recommendations to agents and visit farm people from time to time.

Knowing agents and their problems in wartime is more difficult than in normal times.

Supervisors must be able to translate job for agents.

Chief difference is that wartime programs concentrate more on some phases.

Supervisors must translate Federal directives and help counties plan how to apply directives handed down to them.

County visits may be less frequent. Supervisor should plan carefully for this visit. This helps to conserve the time of the county agent.

Supervisors need to work out problems with county staff, and give them a demonstration in teamwork.

Encourage agents to think for themselves and work out things in a democratic way.

If we expect to help the county staff, we have to start with ourselves. Understanding gets attitudes. There is need for the development of satisfaction in our own leadership and the creation of vision and enthusiasm on the part of agents. Also help to develop resourcefulness of agents to meet situations in helping agents to appreciate their own ability.

Develop in the agents faith in the rank and file of people. There

is need for the supervising staff to check on themselves that they have an understanding of the problem and the enthusiasm for the program.

Discussion of personnel indicated agreement that under the wartime situation we may have to change our standards, especially for agricultural agents. It may be necessary to employ younger and older men and some with less academic training. New personnel should be placed on an emergency basis. Extension workers must have a positive and optimistic attitude if they are to lead rural people into action. Help agents to think above the rank and file of people. The response of people is in direct ratio to the enthusiasm of agents.

A problem generally expressed was that the large number of duties now laid on the county agricultural agents brings some of his duties and time not under supervision by our supervisors.

There is need of definitely defining the job of the county agent to the new agent.

It was agreed that the lack of adequately trained personnel presents increasing problems of training and supervision and a problem of reemployment of agents in the armed forces and of displacing ineffective agents after the war.

Agents coming up for induction need to have definitely the facts about their time and program if deferment is asked for.

It was agreed that request for deferment of agricultural agents by draft boards until replacement could be made was justified. There has been some reclassification into 3-B. It was thought that there is need for an edict from higher up to give agents better position in the draft. In all cases, requests for deferment of agents should be made by the State Director or local cooperating board and not by the agent personally.

Selected specific supervisory helps reported were--

Iowa has wartime committees set up on problem basis as livestock, home food supply. Also overall steering committee (including field agents) for timing programs proposed to field, and an administrative board which acts finally.

Iowa brings agent association officers of agriculture and home demonstration associations to monthly State staff conference to help plan.

Missouri is using "area operating committees" made up of supervisors and specialists, about eight people on each. Annual conference held on this basis this year. Committees work out program for each of four areas.

Nebraska assigns specialists to group of counties to act as supervisors of wartime programs. Kansas appoints committees for problems as they arise.

North Dakota has an occasional county conference attended by the supervisor and state workers interested in county programs, including home demonstration leader, district supervisor, State 4-H Club leader, etc.

Minnesota has district conferences, using smaller areas. Making more frequent contacts. One from each group is delegated to attend a State conference with subject-matter specialists.

Several States do some, even though less, training of agents in State office.

More use was made of the plan of training new agents through placing them with experienced agents.

Kansas formerly had a 6-month training course for new agents. Recently this was reduced to 6 months or less.

Missouri and South Dakota have prepared training guides.

Missouri is using some temporary agents, junior-year college students in training during vacation period.

Mileage rationing seems to be satisfactory in most States. It was agreed that there is need for careful use of accepted travel privileges.

Missouri requires all Extension users of B and C books for private cars to render monthly a report of mileage for personal as well as official travel.

"Promoting good relations with farm people and others" was discussed. Points expressed were:

We must consider wartime temper and attitudes of farm people.

We must make an earnest attempt to bring all groups to help on war programs.

Farm people want to know how to relieve bottlenecks such as shortages of farm labor and materials.

We need to compliment farm people more for what they do.

At one conference certain questions were raised. These and the answers of the general group follow:

Question. - Can we promise county agents who enlist that they will get their jobs back and play fair with the county folks?

Answer. - This is probably a State and local problem. The national ruling is that all appointments by the Government, to fill vacancies due to the draft, are made for the duration.

Question. - How can we protect the work when we must employ weaker agents?

Answer. - More supervision, more training by specialists. Increases responsibilities of supervisors.

Question. - How are supervisors going to meet this problem?

Answer. - Special courses planned in colleges to train more extension workers. Also special training at colleges after new agent is employed.

Question. - If the new appropriation now before Congress passes, how will we find sufficient available agents?

Answer. - One answer for home demonstration work is that some well-trained women formerly on the staff, now married, but living in the State, can be found who would be willing to take a position for the duration.

Question. - Should supervisors make regularly scheduled visits to counties?

Answer. - Wisconsin. - Two regular visits, also many "drop in" visits, Wisconsin's practice.

No. Dakota. - Limited because of personnel, but the supervisor needs frequent county visits.

Minnesota. - Frequent visits. Now experimenting with joint conferences. Looks very promising method.

Question. - How can we get the proper rationing for agents and farm men and women volunteer leaders, such as neighborhood leaders?

Answer. - Be sure that the local gas-rationing board understands the services to be performed by these people before application for extra gas is made. In some States, the State director of extension has presented the case to the State ration board in advance. In other States, it was decided to get in touch with the State rationing board only if unfavorable decision was made at the county level.

---ooOoo---

ATTENDANCE

La Fayette, Indiana, December 7-8, 1942

Illinois - 8

J. C. Spitler
Mrs. Kathryn Van Aken Burns
E. I. Pilchard
Lulu S. Black
J. D. Bilsborrow
Mary L. Chase
F. E. Longmire
Mary A. McKee

Indiana - 17

Director H. J. Reed
L. E. Hoffman
Lella R. Gaddis
H. F. Ainsworth
L. M. Busche
Elsie E. Glasgow
H. S. Heckard
Eric Holm

ATTENDANCE (cont'd)

La Fayette, Indiana, December 7-8, 1942

Michigan - 3

C. V. Ballard
Margaret B. Harris
A. G. Kettunen

Ohio - 4

G. R. Eastwood
Nellie Watts
W. H. Palmer
Eva M. Kinsey

Indiana (cont'd)

Starley M. Hunter
O. W. Mansfield
May A. Masten
F. L. McReynolds
J. C. Ralston
G. W. Sample
V. D. Sexson
Edna O. Troth
Irma M. Winkleblack

U. S. D. A. - 2

Karl Knaus
R. A. Turner

St. Paul, Minnesota, December 9-10, 1942

Minnesota - 10

Director P. E. Miller
Julia O. Newton
A. J. Kittleson
E. W. Aiton
A. E. Engebretson
Mrs. Mildred S. Frederickson
P. C. Johnson
C. L. McNelly
W. A. Peters
S. H. Rutford

North Dakota - 8

Director E. J. Haslerud
Grace DeLong
N. D. Gorman
H. E. Rilling
H. J. Brush
L. A. Jensen
Margaret A. Latimer
Pauline M. Reynolds

Wisconsin - 8

South Dakota - 8

Director J. V. Hepler
Nora M. Hott
Ty Thompson
W. E. Dittmer
J. L. Hill
H. P. Holzman
Clarence Shanley
L. I. Thompson

A. M. Mucks
Josephine Pollock
T. L. Bewick
G. F. Baumeister
R. B. Pallett
Grace L. Roundtree
B. F. Rusy
A. F. Wiledon

U. S. D. A. - 2

Grace E. Frysinger
Karl Knaus

ATTENDANCE (cont'd)

Kansas City, Missouri, December 11-12, 1942

Iowa - 4

Director R. K. Bliss
Mrs. N. May Larson
P. C. Taff
E. F. Graff

Kansas - 6

Director H. J. C. Umberger
Georgiana H. Smurthwaite
J. H. Johnson
H. C. Baird
L. F. Neff
E. H. Teagarden

Missouri - 12

Director J. W. Burch
Amy Kelly
R. S. Clough
R. B. Baker
John Falloon
C. C. Hearne
Rena R. Jenkins
Rachel Markwell
J. P. Rodgers
F. E. Rogers
L. J. Wormington
R. R. Thomasson

Nebraska - 11

H. G. Gould
Mary Ellen Brown
L. I. Frisbie
Mrs. Ethel R. Bowen
Dorothea Follmer
H. E. Huston
A. H. Maunder
V. H. Peterson
J. P. Ross
R. A. Spence

U. S. D. A. - 2

Grace E. Frysinger
Karl Knaus